

Deployment

The Army deployment objectives provide prompt and sustained ground formations to meet the Joint Swiftess Goals and the Regional Combatant Commanders' (RCC) requirement for decisive land power capabilities when and where they are needed. The Army provides the RCCs with the option of moving quickly to respond to a crisis with a lethal, survivable, agile, and supportable force.

The Joint Operating Concepts envision rapid, multi-dimensional simultaneous operations throughout the joint operational area to seize and maintain the operational and strategic initiative, preclude adversary options, and deny adversary opportunities. The Army works collaboratively with the Joint Community and other Services to provide immediately employable ground forces capable of conducting operational maneuver from strategic distances in support of the RCCs within the Joint Deployment-Employment-Sustainment framework.

The U.S. Air Force is pursuing advanced lift alternatives synchronized with Army Future Force fielding. The Air Force's transformation efforts continue to have a direct impact on the Army due to the Army's dependency on Air Force inter- and intra-theater lift capabilities. The U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps' deployment strategies leverage US dominance in information technology, stress interoperability with other services, assume the air dominance that land forces need to operate and make full use of sea basing in critical areas of interest to preposition materiel with the type units that will employ it. The Navy is committed to continue improving its Shallow Draft High Speed Vessel capable of supporting the Army's ability to execute operational maneuver from strategic distances.

The regional and functional combatant commanders played a critical role in advocating the operational requirements for the Army. The Combatant Commanders' Integrated Priority Lists (IPLs), Operations Plans (OPLANS) and Concept Plans (CONPLANS) articulate operational requirements directly related to the Joint Swiftess Goals and the Army's deployment objectives. Their warfighting requirements are the catalyst for DPG language that recognizes, states, and directs an integrated effort to achieve the DoD's force projection capabilities required to achieve National Security Strategy goals and objectives.

The Army is a strategically responsive and dominant land power, unencumbered by reliance on world-class port and airfield facilities, capable, as part of the Joint Force, of negating or defeating any Anti Access/Area Denial (AA/AD) strategies employed. The Army provides the Joint Force Commander a campaign quality land power capable of stopping an adversary and seizing the initiative, swiftly defeating regional adversaries' efforts, and winning decisively in more extended campaigns. Additionally, the Army provides stability and support operations as required.

Keys to Success:

Responsive Deployment / Employment Assets. The Shallow Draft, High Speed Sealift (SDHSS) capability; the Super Short Take Off/Landing (SSTOL) and Heavy Lift Vertical Take Off/Landing (HLVTOL) replacements for the C-130, capable of delivering mounted forces by air into austere “points” of debarkation anywhere in the battlespace; and the Theater Support Vessel (TSV), are essential to the Army’s ability to move rapidly to employ ground forces without being restricted to improved fixed facilities that were a limiting factor to employment of embarked forces in the past. Reconfigured and fully modernized Army Pre-positioned Stocks, both afloat and on land, and the three Army Regional Flotillas are located in crises-prone regions reducing the lift requirements for deploying forces. Large medium-speed roll on/ roll off vessels provide facilities on-board for troops to conduct arrival off-loading. Joint Logistics Over the Shore (JLOTS) capabilities now meet the full spectrum of disembarking scenarios that support improved shipping capabilities and avoid anti-access/area denial efforts of the enemy.

Joint Deployment Process, Training, and Infrastructure. The Army worked within the joint community to improve the joint deployment process, deployment automation and decision aids, modeling and simulation capabilities, in-transit visibility, enroute mission planning and rehearsal, and data management. The Army, in coordination with the joint community, continues to improve deployment infrastructure at home stations through forward basing and improved joint deployment training for leaders, planners, and units. The Army led the organizational and process changes required within US Transportation Command, the Defense Logistics Agency, and other agencies to support the capability to build and project unit and mission-configured sustainment loads from CONUS and OCONUS locations directly via strategic or intra-theater enhanced ground and aerial technology platforms directly to committed forces in theater. Installation force projection improvements standardize, automate, and simplify actions necessary to deploy and support units from home station to “the foxhole”. Long-term agreements with historical allies provide required force projection and sustainment platforms when necessary. Support is primarily provided directly from the factory, depot, or installation to the units within the JOA, based on the networked flow of projected requirements. The Army’s Joint Rapid Airfield Construction (JRAC) capability improves maximum on ground parameters at airfields used by the USAF fleet of air lifters. Rapid Port Enhancements (RPE) improved inter and intra-theater sealift throughput capabilities. Deployment training is an integrated joint training function in all Future Force units. Deployment exercises for units assuming short-term mission rotations overseas and Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercises serve to keep the force, joint movement capabilities, and the home station installations ready and trained to meet the Joint Swiftiness Goals.

Force Design and Stationing. The fielding of the lighter, modular, Future Force reduced strategic lift requirements and improved force projection capabilities. Modularity also allows for a capability-based focus to be applied to contingency planning allowing echelon planning that incorporates only the capabilities required for the mission. Force stationing provides an advantageous design for rapid force projection to meet Combatant Commander requirements. Improved Logistics Information Systems realize significant demand reduction, particularly in regard to ammunition, fuel/power, and water, resulting in across the board reductions in relative weight and cube of the sustainment footprint as part of CSS transformation. Mobility support teams increase embedded deployment knowledge and experience. Joint Mobility Support Teams are integrated across the Army at the levels demonstrated to be most effective for deployment planning and execution. These teams have the ability to leverage space-based communication systems to link the deployment nodes and allow forces to react to changing priorities and maintain deployment momentum.

Conclusion

The development and fielding of new advanced lift platforms and necessary substantive infrastructure changes enable the Army, as part of the Joint Force, to meet the DoD Joint Swiftess Goals. The Army's interaction with other Services, through activities such as Title 10 Wargames and Warfighting Talks achieved substantive collaboration on strategic mobility requirements. In addition, the Army's strategic partnership with the other Services, with respect to land power force projection and those common elements critical to all Services, strengthened support and justification for advanced deployment capabilities within the joint requirements process. These partnerships have achieved synchronized and complementary Joint capabilities.